FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1880.

Amusements To-Day Andrey of Huste-Unde Tom's Cabia. Abb. y's Park Theatre-York's Lors. Abb j's a state of the Anguerium - Crist.

Booth's T enter-Unde Tom's Cuies.

Bij on Opers House - Oliveite.

Busnell's Moveum - Undergrap and Rhet.

Bay's Theater-Needles and Plat.

Grand Opers Douise-The Busine. Maverly's 1-4th St. Wheatre - Sales in the Woo laverly's 5th Av. Bentre-Lore. Inverte's Albio's Garden -Humply Dumpty. Moster & Blat's Cone et Hall-Court Medicon Sq. are Theolee-Hast Kirk. Middleton's Dime Museum 29 Descry. Ex-oute Temple—Remerism. Ino Francisco Minsterls—Bresters and 19th st Standard Th atre-My Geraldine Standard Th atro-II) Geralline.
Theater Com que -Militzia Guerle' Nomines.
Tony Pautice's Theater - Variety. Matinos.
Union Square Theater—The Sanker's Daughter
Wallness's Theater—Firgel No. Not. Win nor Theatre-Let Miray.

Frugal and Simple.

"I am," said Thomas Jefferson, "for government rigorously frugal and sim-The followers of JEFFERSON will find their account in being honestly and consistently for the same thing. The phrase quoted embraces all the government that is necessary to the well being of the country. Frugality is the parent of official honesty and accountability, while extravagance in expenditures is the parent of corruption and centralization.

A frugal and simple government collects only such taxes as are necessary for the performance of its own functions, such as the administration of justice and the common defence. It raises no fund for commercial or industrial enterprises; it takes nothing from the people to give away in the form of

A frugal and simple government cuts down its civil list to the number absolutely required for the public business. It maintains no army for which it has no other employment than that of overawing the people or their representatives. It is never the victim of Ring jobbery and plunder, because its revenues are too slender or too well guarded by law to tempt the thief.

The Democrats of the Porty-fourth Congress entered upon a policy calculated to secure this sort of government. When they out down the expenditures they struck at all the most alarming tendencies, from centralization of power to petty official larceny. That policy won the approval of the people, and ought to be faithfully pursued.

Advice About Making New Year's Calls.

It looks now as if we were going to have what is called a regular old-fashioned New Year's Day. That is, there is promise of better sleighing than we had at any time last winter, and a good deal of snow at this season forms what is commonly known as old-fashioned weather. A year ago there was next to no snow in the streets, and New Year's Day was comparatively mild in temperature and every way favorable for the work of the most enterprising caller.

But on Saturday, if a man cannot afford to hire a sleigh, he will need to provide himself with a pair of galoshes to protect his boots as he makes his round of calls. Sleighs will be in so great demand, provided the snow remains, which seems now altogether probable, that it will take a pretty full purse to pay for the hire of one. The novelty of travelling about in them in New York will help to bring them all into requisition, for it is a long time since we have had really good sleighing in town. Moreover, the Russlan plumes with which it is now fashionable to deck the sleighs give them a gay and showy appearance that must be especially attractive to the youth upon whom the business of New Year's calling has chiefly devolved of late years.

But if a man cannot afford to pay the great price of a sleigh's hire, what will it matter? If he takes pains to avoid drinking too many healths and prefers the generou bouilion to the stimulating wine or quickly intoxicating spirits, he can move around or foot without undue weariness and with a nimble step. He will thus show his friends. too, that he is so anxious to see them and offer them the civility of a call that he is ready to put himself to some inconvenience to do it. The street cars and omnibuses will give him a lift as he pursues his cheery way, and if he is agreeable when he enters house, and his conversation is graceful and suitable to the occasion, what difference will it make to those who receive him whether he has come afoot or has been driven in a sleigh on which the Russian plumes in red or blue or orange were nodding? If it does make a difference, they are not acquaintances worth cultivating. Unless a young man can really afford it, therefore, let him give up the idea of hiring a sleigh to add to his consequence on New Year's Day.

But what is the etiquette of New Year's calling in these days, is a question we are asked by correspondents, one of whom, for instance, puts his inquiry in this way:

"Is there any impropriety in taking a friend with me while making New Year's calls, he being a stranger to the parties called on? Does it conform with the latest

There are no generally accepted rules governing calling and callers on New Year's day, for the whole business is now in what is called a transition state. New York is very different to-day from what it was when the fathers of the young men who will do most of the calling on Saturday, were at the same interesting age. Then every family received, and a loaded table tempted the appetites of the callers. Tho city was only about half as large as it is now, and it was less difficult to offer New Year's civilities to all of a man's friends. They lived within a comparatively limited region, and they were not apt to have so many acquaintauces that he would be forgotten by them. Mr. RICHARD GRANT WHITE recalls those lays with regret, as far more attractive socially than the present; and certainly there was an opportunity for a less formal corliality and a more genial friendly intercourse than there is now, when people have to be on their guard lest they shall be imposed on by impertinent fellows who have no right to enter their houses.

It has therefore become the custom with an increasing number of ladies either not to receive on New Year's at all or only to receive intimate friends and acquaintances to whom they may have sent cards, as if to an ordinary reception. New Year's receptions accordingly are nowadays oftentimes nothing more than receptions to which men are invited the men the lady receiving desires to keep among her acquaintance. Of course that does away with much of the heartiness which distinguished the old Kutckerbecker mustom of New Year's cailing; but some such change was inevitable as the city grew greater and the bounds of its society began both to widen and to be strictly determined for what is known as particular sets. Universal calling had to be given up. Men ould not go to see every lady they knew or had met, and a lady did not feel obliged to sutertain as callers so vast a multitude.

Probably, therefore, the number of calls

certainly a smaller proportion of men make calls than in the old days. Instead of going in person they may send their cards to receive them; and the custom of putting out baskets to receive cards instead of eatlers, which was once so often adopted, is still

kept up to a considerable extent. Our correspondent will get some hints as to calling from what we have said, though we must add that there is no universal etiquette yet established regarding New Year's. As to taking his friend along with him as he goes about, that is something he must do with great discretion. Perhaps some of the young women are so anxious to make up a long list of callers that they would thank him for bringing him, especially if he is a presentable sort of fellow. But there are others who would frown on the proceeding as a piece of impertinence. They don't recognize the propriety of using on New Year's a license not allowable on ordinary days; of permitting introductions out of the usual course. Still, if our friend knows the people very well, and is aware that they like to receive calls in great numbers, he

might take his friend along. But whether he goes in a sleigh or goes on foot, let him beware of getting himself up in the daytime in evening dress; that is, in swallow-tail coat, black trousers, low cut waistcoat, and white cravat. A young man looks very well in that sort of costume, and it gives him an appearance of being dressed up; but he should never put it on until evening. If he cannot overcome the temptation to wear it, let him delay his calls until after 6 o'clock, when it will be appropriate.

Pinally, he should bear in mind that if he keeps sober he will behave himself far better and make himself far more attractive than if he sets his tongue going with wine or spirits. Men who are more or less drunk are apt to think that they are witty and fascinating; and so they may be to those who are in the same condition, but to sober people they appear silly, or even disgusting.

We present our compliments and a happy New Year to our correspondent and his friend, and hope that eyes which sparkle with genuine good will, interest, and admiration will everywhere welcome them as they go on their rounds to-morrow.

Greece Plays a Game of Bluff.

Greece is a small country, lying at the tall and of Europe, and yet it really begins to look as if the tail might wag the dog. Nothing looked more improbable a month ago than that the great powers, after the ridleulous outcome of the Dulcigno demonstration, could be induced to take concerted action for the enforcement of the Greek claims against Turkey. Now, however, according to the latest advices, they seem disposed to interfere in this matter, convinced, apparently, that Greece intends to fight on her own account, and dreading the complica tions that would inevitably follow. In other words, the wily politicians of Athens have staked so much upon their cards that Westera diplomate incline to throw up their hands and concede the disputed territory.

In the game which for some time the COMOUNDOUROS Ministry have been playing with the representatives of European powers, they undoubtedly held some trumps; but what is curious, the greatest element of weakness in their hand, by impelling them to take a desperate course, has had most to do with their success. It is true that at the Berlin supplementary conference Greece acquired the strongest moral claim to the support of Europe; for what in the Berlin treaty had been a vague suggestion, then took the form of a peremptory demand for the cession by Turkey of certain specified districts in Thessaly and Epirus. This is the trump card that places Greece in a very different and far more favorable position than was occupied by Servia in the otherwise analogous circumstances which preceded the late war.

It depended, however, altogether on the policy adopted by the Athens politician whether this recent and solemn engagement of the powers should have any immediate and practical result, or fall into the category of smooth but empty philhelienic professions. An untoward change had come over the temper of the parties to the Berlin conference, caused partly by the monstrous disproportion of outlay to returns in the Dulcigno business, and partly by troubles and apprehensions of a grave character calculated to deter the several Governments from excursive philanthropy, and to admonish them pretty sharply that charity begins at home. Mr. GLADSTONE is un questionably the most strenuous and disinterested friend that the Greeks have in Europe; but of late his hands have been completely tied, and nothing would seem more unreasonable than such a step on his part as would commit his country to armed intervention in a metter so purely sentimental as the Greek boundary question. We may speak of the Greek claim as based on merely sentimental considerations, because the Greek Government, having taken no part in the Russo-Turkish war, is plainly not entitled to demand an indemnity.

As for Russia, her support could formerly be reckoned on with confidence, not because she can really view with much favor the enlargement of an independent Greek kingdom, but because its expansion, after all, h one step toward the object she has most at heart, namely, the complete dismemberment and ruin of the Ottoman empire. The Czar's health, however, is not only shattered, but his mind is understood to be just at present not unpaturally occupied by the incessant plots against his life. In such a prodicament the Eastern question becomes to him of small concern compared with the harrowing uncertainty as to whether he will be permitted to end his days in peace. Next to the English and Russian Governments, which are now sufficiently employed at home, the most earnest advocate of Greece at the Berlin conference was France. But as one French Ministry after another has stepped aside, and the figure of GAMBETTA has been shown more distinctly in the foreground, French politiciaus are assuming the expectant, anxious attitude of men who scent a crisis in the air, and who have no time to potter over Hellenic aspirations. Inasmuch as no great change could come over France without affeeting Germany and Italy, these powers have also lost their interest in the Hellenic question, and have come to regard their action at the Berlin conference as much too hasty and effusive. As for Austria, she was secretly opposed to the Greek pretensions, having no desire to encourage a competitor for the old Greek sesport of Salonica.

Under these circumstances we can readily understand the ambiguous, hesitating conduct of the great powers touching the Greek boundary, and detect the real purpose of the recent interview between the French and German ampassadors and the Greek Premier, Comoundounes. The envoys, it seems, said not a word about the unreasonableness of the Greek claim to the cities of Larissa, Metzowa, and Janina. They admitted that the propriety of that demand had been settled once for all, but

now made on individual ladies is not so they dwelt on the extreme difficulties which great as it was twenty-five years ago. And | the application of the decision of the confer ence must encounter, and they urged the Greek Government not to embarrass by inconsiderate action on its own part the efforts in response to cards announcing a readiness of its friends. To the surprise and annoyance of the envoys, the Greek Prime Minister entirely agreed with them, and simply desired them to name a date after which they would be willing to pronounce the plan of gaining anything from Turkey by negotiation hopeless. To this modest request the envoys had, of course, no answer, masmuch as they wished nothing but delay, and did not themselves expect to accomplish anything by parleys with the Porte. Whereupon Mr. Comoundounos told the envoys boldly that since no time could be specified during which Greece was to maintain her army on a war footing, awaiting the action of the powers, she would undertake herself to execute the decree of the conference. Greece, he said, had already in the field a force of fifty thousand men, and provision had been made for doubling it; neither was there any lack of material of war. He did not, therefore, doubt his country's ability to cope with Turkey, and he categorically refused to accept any material alteration of the frontier bestowed at Berlin. The result of this firm attitude is that the importance of settling the Greek question without delay is now keenly felt by every Government in Europe. Vigorous pressure, we are told, will now be brought to bear on Turkey, with a view to obtaining her consent in advance to the decision of an arbitration committee. To a serious joint effort of the powers the Porte will have to yield, and it is probable that the Greek Government will assent at the last moment to the arbitration, recognizing that it can gain more through such an

agency than without it. That Mr. COMOUNDOUROS has really won the game by bluffing must be manifest to any one who considers how much weaker Greece is than Servia from a military point of view, and with what ease the latter State was crushed by Turkey in 1875. No one knows better than the Greek Premier that his countrymen would be promptly beaten by the Turks; but he knows also that the damage would be limited to the loss incurred on one or two battlefields; that the enemy would never be permitted to sequestrate a rood of Greek territory or pose the smallest indemnity. Meanwhile the irritated and explosive state of public opinion at Athens, and the nearly bankrupt condition of the national treasury, render some display of vigor, some relief to the present state of tension, simply indispenable to his own continuance in power. Nerved to desperation by the consciousness of his personal danger, he threatened that Greece should do just what Servia did five years ago, and he has succeeded in convincing his opponents in the diplomatic game that he would carry out his threat. That virtually settled the affair, for if there is one thing on which the great powers of Europe are agreed it is the determination not to be dragged just now into a general war over a trivial question of Greek boun-

Reason Enough to Remember Him. Of a reputable New York lawyer, one of the members of the Democratic Committee of Fifty on reorganization, the Tribune yesterday remarked:

A storm is pretty certain to bring to the surface any debria that has senk to the bottom. The present agita-tion in the Democratic party is bringing to sight some queer rubbish. Here, for instance, 1s E. I. Pakirs, whose pure and infadulterated guilelessuess cannot any longer endure Jone Kunt, and forced him to offer a deries of resolutions at the Democratic meeting in Cooper Union, Tuesday evoulng, putting the party in the hands of himself and forty-nine other receivers. The name sounded familiar, and referring to the Tribuse files we find this me Mr. Pannis inviting up as one of the Democratic siting statesmen who went to Florida in the exciting times following the Fresidential election of 1879. When he was called before the Porran Committee, Mr. Panus swore that before starting on his Southern judgmey by was furnished with a cipher dictionary by Col. Patron and that while in Fiorida he saw Manate and Coyne, and heard that the Returning Board could be bought. But when the cipher despatches were published they struck Mr. Paunes 'like a thunderbolt.' He seems to have pulled himself together again, and is now rampant for return Let us hope, however, not by the way of the capite dictionary.

This is rather dirty work for a newspaper to engage in. The Tribune tries to give the Impression that Mr. Parris was in some degree implicated in the alleged attempt to buy the Florida Returning Board, or that the investigation brought out facts in some way discreditable to him. That was not the case, as the Tribune very well knows

Mr. PARRIS went to Florida at Mr. Hew-ITT's request, to assist the local Democratic lawyers in any legal proceedings that might be instituted before the State courts n regard to the count. His testimony to the Potter Committee clearly established the purpose and extent of his errand. He did not swear that he "heard the Returning Board could be bought." He willingly translated for the committee every one of his few despatches in cipher-an altogether different cipher from that in which it was alleged that improper negotiations were onducted. Of such negotiations he knew absolutely nothing. "We have no doubt about it," said Congressman REED, the most persistent cross-examiner on the Republican ide of the committee. "Your having your key and your willingness to translate your despatches is proof enough to us that you did not know."

We are not surprised, however, that Mr EDWARD L. PARRIS'S name sounded familiar to the Tribunc. It has reason enough to remember him, for in the course of his testimony he happened to expose the fact that the Tribune had deliberately falsified one of the original cipher despatches in its posses sion, in order to throw upon Mr. Manton MARBLE the odium of a dishonorable act.

The Democrats have their tribulations; but though the Republicans celebrated their victory of last November with boisterous hilarity, they are already affoat on a

soa of troubles. The party is broken into factions upon the question whether the liou's share of the patronage under GARFIELD shall be given to the anti-Stalwarts, who nominated him at Chicago, or to the Stalwarts, who came to his aid near the close of the campaign

and secured his election. Mr. BLAINE's followers want him to be Secretary of State, while GRANT's friends protest against having the Maine statesman in the Cabinet under any circumstances whatever. The conflict sorely perplexes DOOR GARPIELD.

Those who are now enjoying the patronage of the Treasury Department under the de facto Secretary desired his retention by GARFIELD, so that they could nestle in their fat berths for another four years; and this is the precise spot where the New York Custom House gets involved in the wrangle. But both BLAINE and CONKLING objected so strenuously to having SHERMAN in the Cabnet, that GARFIELD was constrained to notify him that he must go out with the

Fraudulent President. To appease SHERMAN'S Wrath, GARPIELR had to open the way for his return to the Senate. This grieved CHARLES FOSTER, who

had been promised the place and had made long strides toward the warm precincts of the Senate Chamber, when he suddenly found himself thrust out into the cold. And now he is vexing the soul of GARPIELD by begging to be made Secretary of the Treasury. Gen. ARTHUR would probably have been the next Senator in Congress from this State, except for his election to the Vice-Presidency. This turn of affairs has raised up a half dozen Stalwart aspirants for Mr. KERNAN'S seat, all of whom claim the support of Mr. CONKLING on the score of ruclprocity. These rivalries in the Stalwart wigwam try the patience of the Ozeida chief by day, while his dreams are disturbed by the spectre of CHAUNCEY M. DEPRW bearing off the prize on a lightning express

train of the New York Central. Besides these Senatorial complications, there are doubts and difficulties about New York's representation in the Cabinet. At best it is likely to be a third-rate place; and who will be invited to fill it rests solely with GARPIELD, at the last stage of the scramble for seats. Whether any friend of the CONKLING-CORNELL wing of the party will wish to go in may depend upon circumstances which no New York Stalwart is likely to clearly comprehend till it is too late to accept Garrierd's call with dignity, or to decline it with decency.

The Republicans of Ponnsylvania find themselves rather unexpectedly plunged into a sharp controversy about the new Senator who is to become the colleague of Don CAMERON. It was at one time supposed that GALUSHA A. Grow had possession of the field. But suddenly the CAMERONS draw their claymores, resolved to dispute every inch of ground with the man whom DAVID WILMOT introduced into Congress as his successor in the days of the Proviso.

There are troubles in the Republican ranks which shake the lines of the party and fill Mentor with apprehension.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Chicago Inter-Ocean, sees in the twenty-fourth chapter of the book of Job the language of contrition and repentance. We see in it, on the other hand, a magnificent denunciation of wickedness and a sublime affirmation of the Divine

The Park Commissioners presented the extraordinary spectacle yesterday of being all in favor of doing something, yet quarrelling over the way to do it. Finally they did manage to do what they all were willing to do, and dismissed a few more subordinates. There is one comfort, that so long as they do not agree upon a President the people will save \$5,000 a rear.

It is a long time since New Yorkers have experienced such an old-fashioned winter's day as yesterday was. Jack Frost rode out of the north upon an ley blast that drove everything, freezing and shivering, before it. He proved himself no particular friend of the shopkeepers, for he crusted their show-windows with fantastic frost pictures which completely hid the display of goods within from the sight of passers by. The air was filled with fine crystals that pricked the faces of pedestrians, and on the bay and rivers the steam from ferryboats and tugs, condensed into an icy mist, was spread over the surface of the water. It wanted but a glowing arch across the northern sky last night to make the snowy landscapes about the city fit scenes for the Laplander and his rein-

There is a curious resemblance between the Vashington. There are of course many points at which be parallel would not hold good. Mr. Haves is Pres-leut of a notion of thy, mailions of people; Mr. Coorsa s merely Mayor of its largest city.—Nation.

But the point of great and ineradicable difference is that HAYES was not elected to be President, but got through fraud the place to which Mr. TILDEN had been elected; while Mr. Cooper has held his office by virtue of an houest and genuine election. This difference renders the two cases as unlike each other as night is unlike day, and stealing unlike honest industry.

Many people remember when one of the inducements held out to take a trip on the Sound beats Bristol and Providence was that no such boats would ever again be built; now one is contracted for that is both larger and handsomer than either.

Quebec is scared by something-probably the Land League-and what with mounting new guards on the wall, serving fifty rounds of ball cartridge to each man, taking in the drawbridges, and revoking passes and furloughs, the citadel is in a high state of excitement Possibly the infection of nlarm may spread all through Canada, as in Fenian days.

A revolt in South Africa and an impending revolt in Iroland set the British troops astir ones more. In the former country the troops are already besteged, while in Ireland the troops are kept in barracks and the sentries doubled and intrenching tools served out very much as if the soldiers were getting ready to be besieged.

Probably never before did a simple cadet at the Military Academy, and especially a cadet off color, have such an array of general and field officers to try him by court martial as Cadet WHITTAKER is to enjoy. This array, if it do not terrify, will probably gratify him. He will be the focus of a distinguished court, in which the very lowest officers are three Captains.

A nation of fifty-one millions is the explanatory account that America gives of herself, in sending to the Old World her New Year's

If the German persecution of the Jews goes on all winter, by March we may have a marked influx of immigrants bearing the wellknown Hebraistic features. They will perhaps feel a kind of hopefulness in the names of President J. ABRAHAM GARFIELD and Vice-President C. AESALOM ARTHUR.

The Warner Court of Inquiry has already consumed eighty-five mortal days and five thouand pages of testimony. It will soon sit again to add a few more days and a few more hundred pages to its score, in the arguments o counsel. Yet the whole matter is, and always has been, in a nutshell.

GRANT does not love Schung - Henrid.

Very well; and dose GRANT form an excepion to the mass of American citizens? There was a time when Mr. Schunz was held in a great deal of esteem; but when he took office under a man thrust into the White House by conspiracy and fraud, he covered his own character with a shame that cannot easily be

washed away. This cold snap is a rather rough initiation or the obelisk. If monoliths had the faculty of expression, Mr. Gonnings and his accomplices would be likely to get a piece of its mind.

Did the Hon. WILLIAM A. WHEELER ever fish for pickerel through the ice? It is not as exciting sport as polities, certainly, but its votaries seem to derive gralification from it; and they also, as a rule, catch fish.

There was not much loitering in the streets yesterday. Everybody seemed to be pressed for time. Anyway, we can be thankful that we don't live up in Canada. The Committee on Reorganization.

The Committee of Fifty appointed by the Conject Institute receiving to reorganize the De of this city will not begin its work this week. and that the committee would organize early next week, and then proceed at once to the consideration of the plans which have been proposed for the party recyrantas rapidly as possible the work which it was selected to 4. ion Counsel Whitney, one of its members, said yester

HARTFORD'S POSTMASTERSHIP. torship Contest in Banger of Being

Affected by the Quarrel. HARTPORD, Dec. 29. - Residents of the State capital are very much excited over the appointment of a Postmaster, and from what was at first purely a local political quarrel, the affair has grown to interest every Republican in the State as having a possible bearing on the Senstorial question. The most prominent candidate for the Postmastership is Alexander Harbison, a Marshall Jewell man. His principal, and, in fact only opponent is William Faxon, who was for several years Assistant Secretary of the Navy under Gideon Velles. Faxon was formerly connected with the Hartford Press when Gen. Hawley was one of its owners. A strong personal friendship exists between the two men, and Faxon is naturally Hawley's candidate. He is also the candiraily Hawley's candidate. He is also the candidate of John R. Buck, Congressman elect from this district. But Faxon isn't the candidate of the Hartford people, and much bitter feeling has been engendered by Hawley's announcement that he will press Faxon's claims and that Buck will do the same. Harbison doesn't meet with much favor in Hawley's eyes, because he has succeeded twice in defeating Hawley—once for Congress and once for the United States Senstorabip. Halled the Jewell forces two years ago, when Hawley was defeated and Platt elected to the Senste. In the past campaign, however, he did good work for both Hawley and Buck, and, as he has a laways been a liberal contributor to campaign funds, and has not received office, his friends hold that his services should now be recognized. The situation is, therefore, a bit complicated. The Hartford people want Harbison. Their representatives in Washington want Faxon. The people say that Faxon, in his eight years in the Navy Department, on a salary of \$2,500 a year, saved \$150,000, and since that time he has had a sincure as a bank commissioner.

A petition signed by some 2,000 men has been sent to Washington, asking for Harbison's appointment, and Hayes has telegraphed here that he will listen to a committee — essenting these aigness before he makes a nomination.

If some attention is not paid to Harbison's claims by Hayes there will be trouble when Hawley comes to be pressed before the Legislature for the Senatorabip. Harbison and his friends will certainly attempt to slaughter Hawley if he violently opposes Harbison's claims. inte of John R. Buck, Congressman elect from

Air Engines for Rapid Transit.

To city people who wish to travel between office and home on the ground rather than on rails propped in the air, and who, nevertheless, find the horse cars too slow for the long distance, and underground roads only a vision of the future, a gleam of hope may ome from some recent experiments with an air engine at Woolwich.

Locemotive engines actuated by compressed air are and storr. A Pneumatic Tramway Company has existed n this city for several years, and has repeatedly run care on the Second avenue railway. A kitle lest than two years ago it built a car and ran it nearly ten miles on one charge of compressed air. A Fronch inventor has for more than a year carried passengers on a very short xperimental road, in the north of France, at the rate of twenty unles an hour. In Paris he has air locomotives at work on regular framways. He has one engine said o be capable of making cloven miles and another capa ble of making five and a half, without stopping for re

But the most hopeful sign is the unprecedented at pressures which the Woodwich locomotive claims to use. It was plaumed by Major Beaumont, Royal Engineers; it took a hundred cubic feet of air at a pressure of a thousand pounds to the square inch, as is afleged, and left the Argenal for a run to Durtiord, about eight miles away. When the air was just in the cylinder it was seated by a little steam to enhance its energy. The entine ran on the ordinary pleam track to Dertford in wenty-eight minutes, and arrived there with 540 pounds pressure still on. Wastage in the process of switching brought this pressure down to 516 pounds; still, the return journey was made on that, in thirty-five minutes, s that the total result may probably be summed up as six icen intles an hour, and there were about eighty pounds to the square inch left at the end.

That locomotive was smaller than an ordinary New York street car, except those of the one-horse Slawson box pattern. It weighed ten tons, and could draw six teen tone up a fair city grade. Its time of charging is a quarier of an hour. Needless to say that it has no moke, no villainous coal gases, and that its noise is too slight to harm any one.

There is some ground for horing, therefore, that com-pressed air, unless supplianted betimes by a still better de-vice, may be the short-distance rapid transit motor of the future. Nevertheless, it is still too early to have entire faith in its efficacy. Nothing but ocular demonstration can convince many or most engineers; claims and general descriptions will not destroy the natural and proper skepticism. Compressing cools, and the ceoling denotes loss of power, difficulty of expanding, and obstacles to running the machine at all. Hence the power calculate on paner often falls short of that attained in the street Rtill, there are ingenious devices both in the Paris and Woodwich machines for frealing the compressed air with steam, equalizing the pressure, and diminishing the dan-ger of treezion. The same result is reached in a different

way by the American apparatus. Steam is a nuisance in densely populated cirles, wheth er on surface, elevated, or underground railroads. Com-pressed air is the best substitute for it yet known, and even that must be looked on with doubt until the right embination of steam, tanks, throttle valves, and other

when dequeting duly from the fondness of the inventor who says that a fifty-ton air locomotive of his design will surpass a steam locomotive of the same weight. This de-vice will do away, should it succeed, with steam escapes on the elevated roads, that frighten berses and tortur the sick, having no smokestack, it will take the place of animal power on borse railroads, at less cost and reduced fares, and underground roads, now somewhat distrusted while they must use steam, may largely supplant the ele-

rated rouds that are at best a necessary numance to New The London Underground Railway is arranging to try the compressed air engine on its twelve miles route to Richmond, building air tanks, for charging, at various stations. When the result of this experiment is seen, our underground, terra firms, and stitted reads can profit by it.

A Pretty Dear Vote.

From the Witchington Star. Gen. McDowell has been rewarded for having come from the Pacific coast to New York to vote for Gar-field, but his vote cost the Government about \$1,200. He got an order from the War Department for himself and Aide-de Camp to come East, and under that order both of amounting to about \$1,200.

A Receiver for a South American Gold Mine. Justice Gilbert, in Brooklyn, yesterday, appointed Aaron H. Wellington receiver of the Caratel Gold Mining Company, and authorized him to sell the property ursuance of a judgment obtained by Marr T. Welling The business of the company is carried on in Vene zucla, and part of its business is to furnish the city of dens, and party of its consess is to termine the city of faratel with water. The company has been insolvent, out it is alleged, in the papers in the suit instituted by the Attornoy General, that there is a scheme on foot in ell all of its primerry to another company, which will say for it in stock. The mining company, it is alleged, wous \$60,000 in New York and \$90,000 in South America. owing \$50,000 in New York and \$50,000 in south America. The officer of the company are secured or having mus measured its affairs in the disposition of its funds, and of faving minde an issue of \$400,500 in stock in a pretended justefase of the mining property, which it is alleged into worth such an amount.

Gen. Marcy and Col. Barnard Retired. WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.-Brig.-Gen. Randolph Marcy, Inspector General, and Col. John G. Barnard of the Corps of Engineers, were to day placed upon the retired list by the President, their retirement to date from Jan 2.

The Court Martial of Cadet Whittaker.

Washington, Dec. 30,-The court martial in the case of Cadet Whittaker has been ordered to convent at West Point on Tuesday, Jan. 18. The following is the detail for the court: Brig. Gen. N. A. Miles, President of the court: Col. H. A. Morrow. Twenty first Infantry, Leut. Col. Plinckings Lugenheed: First Infantry, Lieut. Col. J. N. Brannan, First Artillery; Major Lewis Merrilly, Seventh Cavelry, Major R. B. Sammer, Firth Cavelry, Capt. R. T. Frank, First Artillery; Capt. J. N. Craig. Fenth Infantry, Capt. Merritt Harter, Skiteenthi Infantry; Major A. B. Gardner, Judge Adv. cate of the court.

Still Cheaper Immigrant Rates. The Pennsylvania Railroad informed the

Commissioners of Emigration yesterday of a further reduction of ten per cent in their immigrant passenger rates to Western points, making the total reduction thirty per cont. The rule and officials say that their action is because the New York Central and Eric railroads in addition to allowing a rebuile of twenty per cent to immigrants, pay a commission of ten per cent to against The New Capitel Building.

ALBANY. Dec. 30.-Two engineers are at work aking measurements of the Capitol building in order to termine whether the building has settled. The south intra section of the building will be completed by Feb. The thevernor's rooms will be ready for occupancy, in the sensis chamber mucht be made ready, before

Logan's Bescendant an Officeholder.

Washington, Dec. 30.-Mr. A. S. Logan, a weal descendant of the celebrated indian chief of the Six Nations of that name, so well known to juvenile ora-tors, has been appointed by Secretary Schurz to a post tion in the Interior Department.

Editor Cunningham Arraigned. TROY, N. V., Doc. 30 .- H. B. Cunningham liter of the Merning Polegram, charged with criminally libelling Mayor Murphy, was arraigned in the Police Court this morning. The accused was represented by the Hon Martin I Townsend. After a motion to signific the warrant had been denied by the thing, the prisoner waived an examination to the Grand Jury.

THINGS NOT GENERALLY QUOTED.

Rolling Pigures for Tadpotes, Sticklebacks and Other Standard Articles. "Snails? Twenty cents a dozen, ma'am."

"I can get them for fifteen down town," said the young woman, and the aquartum man's customer went out. Singular people, those aquaria collectors

said the dealer. "Unless it's the cost of the medicine that you get at the drug store, you would think there was nothing people would so little know how to get at the value of as our stock. But it isn't so. Our customers get the figures down fine, I tell you. You don't have our daily quotations in THE SUN'S market reports, but we have our regular printed price lists, that vary with the eel crop, the tadpole market, and the abundance or scarcity of, other stanuard articles. Here is our latest list."

Peobles per quart, los.

"Are those wholesale prices?"

"No, restal. I don't soil much at wholesale, I raise most of my own stock in my pends in New Jersey. Sometimes I buy of fishermen and boys, but not often. Some of the men in the trade buy all their stuff of owners of ponds on Long Island and elsewhere, and others go out into the country to catch their stock wherever they can find it. The past season has been bad for our business on account of the drying up of ponds and sireams. Now, there's that water plant for fish glo es. That little bunch is twenty-five cents. Do you know why it costs so much? Because the dry weather killed nearly every bit of it in these parts."

A Suggestion to Rullroad Men. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: For the last two or three days railroading in most parts of the United States has been carried on under great difficul-ties, owing partly to the extreme cold weather, but mainly to the heavy fall of enew and the consequent ob-struction to the tracks. Now I have a simple suggestion to offer to engineers and rairroad men in general. Have we nothers a case in which it would be better to put the cart before the horse? I have seen a toconouve standing on the track in a small snowdrift, its driving wheels revolving rapidly, but the train standing stock still. Why not make an arrangement by which the bocomotive, as the standing and the standing stock still. Why the whole are a standing to the standing stock still. Why the standing stock still when when we do the train, to push it meteral of drawing if with the right kind of a stone plough attached to the trontend of the forward car, the locomotive would always have a clean track to stand ou, and would thus be able to do its work effectively. I remember that years ago it was the custom on the New York Central Essiroad to "double up" when travel was obstructed by snow on the tracks. After so doubling up the two trains together could make good time when one train alone would have been almost helpless. I always a thought that the expension of it was in the simple fact that the locomotive in the middle or at the rear of the train had a clean track to work on. to offer to engineers and raticoad men in general. Have

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The facts bout to be stated will be doubted by thousands. There is a water animal, or whatever you may term it, called a leech. Would it be supposed that such a thing as a leeck could be embedded in the liver of a deer, and there remain in a perfect living condition for perhaps a series of years? Yet it is a fact. The particular leach I am speak-ing of is about two and one-half mobes in length and one and a half inches in breadth, and is precisely of the

into the liver of the deer, and become amounts of corgan?

There is an insect called the gadfly, which deposits its eggs in the hair of animals, and in a short time they natch out become a kind of maggot, insted themselves in the flosh, and produce grade, resembing very much what we call the screw wirms. Our stock in this contrary are very much troubled by them, and are sometimes tailed. At a perfecular season of the year, upon examination of the deer's nead, you following as above described deposited there, and in the running season, from short the middle of October to the 10th of November especially, the bucks eject from their nostrils the grubs, and those make their sppearance as dark-colored butterfless.

B. W. Sastroni, November Courset, Telas. Dec. 20. SHITH COUNTY, Texas, Dec. 20.

A Roorgunized Democracy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is a good omen of future greatness, usefulness, honesty, and integrity in the Democratic party that the rank and file thereof shall be consulted in making nominations for all offices of public trust in the gift of the people. It brings back to my recollection the days of the old republic of Renne, more especially of the pure democracy of Athers, with her posts, statemen, cratters, and intelligent currents. It is time to respect the sun of the genius and intelligence of all citizens who love the republic. I like to see notice of all citizens who love the republic. I like to see notice of all citizens who love the republic. I like to see notice of all citizens who love the special continues to the public word. Computer, the public shall be public word. Computer, unan worship, and human hindstry are to be swept away before the reinviscontain indusences of a renovated Democracy. The republic shall live and be perpenneted, craaters not withstanding.

New York, Dec. 29. thereof shall be consulted in making nominations for all

The Poor. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The treets of New York and Brooklyn teem with the haggard and suffering poor. There seems to be amply enough money provided to relieve our needy poor, but we meet them fitting along even in broadway itself, in all weathers, with thin, bale faces, and shivering in this inclement weather. It seems increding that our great regulate should permit this gainst suffering to exist while it has vacant lands that would yield believe of treasure to the nation if cultivated.

Profound states manual in:

Profound state-maniship:
It messages in these philosophers who constituted the
Colony Aid Society:
Our poor are eager to go to a warmer climate, where,
nate of hunger, they can have broad.
C. W. H.

A Letter from a Transvanler. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: About

he Boors' rebellion in the Transvani. It is now said that the tew men who volunteered against the Kaffir chief. hannes, fled before hun. I beg to inform the author of this assertion that he is ntirely mistates. I was one of the volunteers, and served as private in the artillery battery under Capt. Riedel. We, 100 white men (mounted), and 2,400 Amezwanes, attacked Johannes's bironghaid early in the morning, killed him and nearly all his men, took the attle, burned the Kraal, and marched triumphautly back to our came at Kruger's post, having lost in all not quite

me hundred.
The assertion that the English Government received the gratitode or all the inhabitants except a few restless rovers a souther mistake; those low restless rovers were rovers is another mistake, those low restless rovers were and are still the majority of the people. It was only with the aid of the British settlers that the British fav. country which had received them with hospitality and where they had become wealthy.

That Joubert burrayed the trust bestowed on him is another mistake. When Sir Theophilus Shepstone anietxed the Trainweal in the name of her most gracious Majosty, the Queen of England. Mr. Burrars was Fresident. Jondert did not have the alightest bower, mercover, he as full-blooded patriot and stanch Regionican, would never become a British subject, and plantly refused to pay taxes.

New York, Dec. 28.

Mccorder Smyth's Long Term.

Recorder Smyth will take his seat upon the bench of the General Sessions for the new term of fourteen years, to which he was elected at the general election is November, upon the first Monday of January. How the high property of the first Monday of January. The term of one year, to which he was appointed by the Board of Adlermen, siter the death of Recorder Hacket, ends on New Year's Day. Becorder Sniyth, it is understood, will ply the me to a considerable extent among officials of the General Sessions, and notices of their decantisation were sent to notice if the officials yesterday, through Chief Clerk John Sparks.

The Cuban Military Courts. HAVANA. Dec. 30.—The Government has or-dered the shandonment of the prosecution of all political cases contracted with the insurrection pending before the military courts.

The Panama Canal.

s. Doc. 30.—The first detachment of reand workings will start on Jan. 5 to prepare commencement of the Panama Canal.

California's Broad Challenge.

From the Part Field, and Farm, Dec. 31.

Promite Tur? Pieli, and Pierm, Dec. 31:

The Tur?, Field and Fierm is nutherized to say that Swastheart will trut in the seminer of 1881 against Yred Crocker, on the Facilic coast, mile heats, three in two, for \$10,000 a site, but forfest, or Sweet-neart will be matched for Fibble a site, but forfest, not only against any three-year distance and the fibre of the order one years of the seminers will be matched to Fibble a site, but offert, not only against any three-years the seminers, \$1,000 to be allowed for expenses, or \$1,000 will be allowed to any horse going to the Pacific coast trout the Allowed to any horse going to the Pacific coast trout the Allowed to any horse going to the Pacific coast trout the Allowed to any horse going to the Pacific coast trout the Allowed to any horse going to the Pacific coast trout that the challenge will be accepted by excited Stanford for Frest Crocker. The rival two-year order of 1880 should meet on equal terms as three-year order of 1880 should meet on equal terms as three-year order of 1880 should meet on equal terms as three-year order. The ex-Governor, like Mr. Mackay, is worth insulting therefore \$10,000 cannot be downed excessive. If Gov. Stanford declines to make the race, we shall look for the challenge to be accepted by Kentucky, in which case Chicago would be a good place in which to trut the match. Kentuckings cannot afford to have it said that Calibertia has challenged them in vain, and offered the advantage of a year. Any one destring to accept either of the challenges is requested to communicate with the Tar.

Beats All for Veal. From the Springfield Republican Massachusetts furnishes the most yeal in pro-ortion to her size or any section in the world.

Four Men.

Conover, Waics, and Lane and Green Ware ever such quarrelsoms fellows seen? Their oyes flash fire, their tongues are known Conover, Waies, and Lane and Green.

Conover, Wales, and Lane and Green. What do you mean, airs, what do you mean. Keep your tempers, and earb your spleen, Conover, Wales, and Lane and Green

An Oblinary Gem. From the Baltimore Sun

All day he tossed and suffered in the fever and the strife, But we could not case his pain. Though we would have given our lives. Fold the waxen hands together. Close the soft and dreamy eyes; See how live a bruken hig. Fale and beautiful he hos.

BUNBEAMS. -There is a rumor that Turkey has greed to cede Crete to Germany.

-The laboring classes of Switzerland are out of work, and are much distressed. -Salvini has a son 21 years old who has

eccived a university education, and is now studying -Eighty-five ships, with 8,843 emigrants,

left the Mcrsey in November, 7,918 of the emigrants came to the United States. - Cincinnati has a Sunday school class of

thirty-three Chinamen, all of whom are apparently au-cere converts to Christianity. -A bill poster stuck circus advertisements n the sides of a Chicago horse, while the driver was out r sight, and has been sued for damages. —A colossal statue of Victor Emanuel is

to be raised next year on the square in front of the Pitti Palace at Plorence, which the dead King liked so much o reside in. -The English Attorney-General defines a

message (in the Edison Telephone Company suit) as "an incorporcal thing; it is not the paper or the ink that is sent, but the matter." ...Mr. Robert Cooper writes that when, a short time since, he left Boston, Mass., apples were \$1.50 a barrel, barrel included, whereas he is charged in Bog-land at the rate or \$7.00 per barrel.

-Mr. Kavanagh of Borris, Ireland, the legicas, armisss ex-M. P., is about to sell some of his large property, and has forwarded circulars to his ten-ents stating the terms on which they may purchase.

-Two Richmond lads ventured to request

a drunken man to make no noise in front of their home. as their mother was very ill. In response one received -A man at Whitestown, Ga., believes that the air is pure at a height of a hundred feet, and he has obtained permission to run a pipe to the top of a village church seeple in order to pump a supply into his house.

teed of safe of the Villa Bugenie, at Biarritz, which binds the purchasers, under heavy penalties, to colebrate memorial masses in the chapel of the villa on the anni versaries of the deaths of Louis Napoleon and his son. -The Common Council of London has de-

-A special clause has been inserted in the

cided on presenting to Gen. Roberts a sword of honor for his services in Iudia. In sixty years it has only given six swords. The last to a General was to Sir G. Wolseley, in -Mr. Martin, Secretary of the Junior Carlton Club, a leading London association, has mysteriously disappeared, precisely at the time when a Par-liamentary commission wants him to tell all he knows

-The whim of a Peorla man is to have blooming flowers in his garden all winter. Unable to make genuine plants grow out of doors at this season, he has put a large quantity of artificial ones in position. The spectacle of summer flowers above the snow is put gling to strancers.

-Lord Lifford, who is a resident Irish peer of unblemished honor and repute, writes in the Nineteenth Contucty; "Ireland cannot be other than the poor, degraded country that she is, not by any action of the British Government, but by the vices of her own sons." Lord Lifterd is descended from Hewitt, an English Judge, who was about 150 years ago created Lord

-Owing to the droughts of last summer. t is supposed, the water of the Hulson River is unusually salt this winter. Above Crum Elbow, in Dutchess County. Mr. Ames, the amateur fisherman of Esopus, has taken a number of cod since the cold weather set in, as event upprecedented in the history of the river. Brackish water is now found some distance above Poughkeep sie, at points where the water has invariably been fresh -Anna Beckley decided to give Bayard Dailey the preference over Henry Carsinger as a suiter, at Logansport, Ind. She told Carsinger so the next tons he called, and he went away. Datley met him near the house, and on entering asked Anna for a knife with which to kill his fancied rival. She refused to give him the weapon, whereupon he took it by force, and slew her

with it, declaring that she should not live to favor the man whom in reality she had just dismissed. -Cardinals with flowing beards were not ingular a few centuries ago Cardinal Polo wore i beard, and one of their eminences, a Capachin, were a board not more than twenty years ago. Cardinal Has soun, whose elevation to the purple has just been for mally announced, is, however, the only present member of the Sacred College who carries hirente appendages under the red hat, for he wears a patriarchal beard flowing and snowy white. Though the youngest member of the Cardinalate, he is almost the oldest in years, has

ing been born eighty years ago. -On Oat. 9 Mrs. Symonds, mother of a London stockbroker's clerk, received the following note:
"My Dearest Mother: I enclose you a P. O. order for £2
which I borrowed for you last night. I have got into s great mess in the city, and have thrown my body over the Clifton Suspension Bridge, as I cannot bear the agony any longer. God biess my dear sisters and also your dear self. From your most wretched son." He was charged with having dealt improperly with \$1,065,000 a securilies. He was traced to Clifton, but nothing more could be heard of him. Three weeks ago his body wa

found in the Avon. -Speaking lately at a meeting in London of the Farmers' Club, Mr. C. S. Boad, who was one of the Agricultural Commissioners lately sent to this country said that he thought English farm laborers would do wel to go to America if only to see the machinery used. He deprecated emigration to Texas, except for cattle raising and thought the Middle States the hest for English farm ers. The emigrant, he said, must expect a total absence of home comforts. If tarmers in England worked a hard, fived as frugally, were clad as meanly, were content to drink had tea thrice a day, read more, and hunted

less, the majority inight continue to live in the old country -It has been the fashion to regard Belgium as a model country, but Florence Nightingale's sister, Lady Verney, writing in the Contemporary Berion gives no very pleasant picture of its rural aspects. The scattered villages, she save lie very far apart, and Be often mere mud havels, vegetables running to the very door, with no nath up to it, and not a single flower; the barelegged, bareheaded women evidently too ground down by hard work in the fields and anxiety for the bare necessities of life, to care for even a strip of garden. I flowers were to be seen, they were at a drinking house

or at the railway stations. -Hay is \$300 a ton in San Juan County, Col., but that is less than it was in 1860, when the price was twenty-five cents a pound. The Virginia City Enter prise says: "An old Frenchman made a soug little raise it packing grass up from Flowery District on an old was about the thickness of a riding whip, and from six to eight feet long. Having no scales, the old man uses o count his hay out, giving from three to five stalks for a pound. When this kind of hay was criticised by eas omers, the good old man, who did his moving with a hatchet, was went to say 'Ab, sare, I agree wis you Zoe hay is a lectle coarse, but he is ver succulent. Be sides, I give zee good weight. I nevaire cut one hay is

two-nevairo, sare, nevaire ! -Queen Victoria's steam yachts, the Vicoria and Albert and the Osborne, are model yachts though rather expensive ones. Of noble proportions they are tuxuriously appointed, and are always kept ernpulonaly clean. Dust is eschewed in every possible way, even the cook using a special kind of charcoal, sin gularly unproductive of smoke and dust. Ash dust is a course mevitable where there are fires; but to get rid or it with the minimum of damage to the valuable upholi tery of the yachts, a patent ash ejector is to be tried as board one of them, and if it answers its purpose is the officed to both, as well as to the Alberta, which is tender to the Victoria and Albert, and is the pretty and awi yacht in which the Queen is invariably conveyed across the Solent to and from Osborne.

-Unfavorable comment has been evoked in Germany by certain private litigation with which his marck has been amusing himself for some time past. A farmer of Varzin obtained permission from the proper local official to build a house upon his property, which adjoins a tract of woodland belonging to the Germa Chancellor. After the structure had been partially creeted. Biamarck entered a protest against its being continued, on the ground that it was within two paces of his woodland, and a new burgomaster having been gut in office, the farmer's authorization to build was revoked. This action was endorsed by the District Court, but on appeal was reversed as in conflict with every principle of plain justice, and notwithstanding Bismarck a forest ent litigation for two years, the reversal was made sub-tained by the Superior Court at Berlin. The case has created much talk, and has not been without industries upon the farming population, who have hillertriness strongly attached to the autocratic chancelor.

-The dress worn by Flora Sharon when married to Sir Thomas headerth at San Francisco is described as follows: "It was of a new style of silk when it as the gray denser, the skirt being one additions of embroidery, wrought upon white salin with heads, or send and pearls of the every best description, the pattern for which was copied from a painting of an aid cognitions now hanging in the gallery of the Louvre, in Paris Down the sides of this embroidered front open were panels of noint d'Angleierre lace, 15 mobes with with raverse of the pearl embrothery. The dem shaves we'd finished with a fail of the same rich last about o's inches wide, and above it a band of the embraders the crowning feature of the role was the rich page of the talse point d'Angleterre, and the same waits as the panelse, which commenced at the point of the built in front, was carried gracefully over the hips, and met it the back, failing over the entire train and reathe hottom of it in two broad waves, being caught to the gown with bunches of white dowers."